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EXAMINER	
ALI, MOHAMMAD	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2167	

DATE MAILED: 03/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/862,845	SZUTU, KEHYEH	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mohammad Ali	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 November 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to the RCE with amendment filed on 11/22/04.

The application has been examined and claims 1-25 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-5, 9, 11-14, 16, and 18-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Drury et al. ('Drury' hereinafter), US Patent 6,707,421.

With respect to claim 1,

Drury discloses a method for retrieving a map from an Internet web-site (see col. 3, lines 15-22, Fig. 5) comprising:

a) sending a telephone number for a destination location as a map request to said Internet web-site wherein said map request is sent through an Internet Protocol with said telephone number provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said Internet web-site (the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**); and

b) receiving a map for said destination location (receiving the accepted annotation and providing a planned route to the chosen geographic feature through the roadway network, and an output device, such as the display on a telephone handset, for presenting the planned route information and allow to simplify user input by having the user determine short encodings of locations from the printed map, see col. 3, lines 28-35, **Drury**) from said Internet web site associated with said telephone number (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a “reverse” telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

As to claim 2,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said telephone number comprising a step of sending said telephone number as said map request to a map server for processing with said telephone number provided as a sub-field of said URL identifying said map server for obtaining an address for said telephone number of said destination location (establish a communication session with server system over cellular telephone link and sends the destination specification to the server system. The in-vehicle system sends information to the server system that allows the server system to determine the vehicle's starting location, see col. 7, lines 14-19, **Drury**).

As to claim 3,

Drury teaches wherein: said step b) further comprising a step of retrieving a map of said destination location as identified by said address (provides a navigation functions outside the first geographic area to retrieve route information from the remote server for portions of a route outside the first geographic area and printed map describes a geographic area, including a representation of a roadway network in the geographic area, see col. 3, lines 15-22, **Drury**).

As to claim 4,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said telephone number comprising a step of sending from a mobile phone through an Internet Protocol for said mobile phone to a map server for processing said map request with said telephone number for obtaining an address for said destination location associated with said telephone (in-vehicle system sends the pseudorange measurements, or other raw GPS data that is related to the pseudorange measurements, that it obtains from its GPS

receiver to the server system over the cellular telephone link, see col. 14, lines 9-12, **Drury**).

As to claim 5,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said telephone number as a map request from a mobile phone to a map server further comprising a step of pushing a map-retrieval key on said mobile phone for logging on to said map server (sends the logged profile information that has stored in link speed log to the server system over a data connection that the in-vehicle system initiates over a cellular telephone connection with the server system, see col. 31, lines 52-55, **Drury**).

With respect to claim 9,

Drury discloses a method for retrieving a map from network server comprising:

a) sending a numeric input data (see col. 2, lines 6-7, **Drury**) coded for a destination location as a map request to said network server through an Internet Protocol with said numeric input data provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said network server(the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number [numeric input] of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**); and

b) receiving a map of said destination location (receiving the accepted annotation and providing a planned route to the chosen geographic feature through the roadway

network, and an output device, such as the display on a telephone handset, for presenting the planned route information and allow to simplify user input by having the user determine short encodings of locations from the printed map, see col. 3, lines 28-35, **Drury**) from said network server associated with said numeric data input sent with said map request (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number [numeric data] and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

As to claim 11,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said numeric input data (see col. 2, lines 6-7, **Drury**) coded for a destination location as a map request as numeric input data comprising a step of sending said map request from a mobile phone to a network server through an Internet Protocol for said mobile phone for processing said numeric input data for obtaining a geographic position of said destination location associated with said numeric input data (in-vehicle system sends the pseudorange measurements, or other raw GPS data that is related to the pseudorange measurements, that it obtains from its GPS receiver to the server system over the cellular telephone [numeric input data] link, see col. 14, lines 9-12, **Drury**).

With respect to claim 12,

Drury discloses an Internet system (see col. 39, lines 45-52) comprising:

an Internet web site linking to a map server for receiving a telephone number for a destination location as a map request wherein said map request is sent through an

Internet Protocol with said telephone number provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said Internet web-site (the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**); and

said Internet web site comprising a map request processor for enabling a database search for determining a geographic position of said destination location (receiving the accepted annotation and providing a planned route to the chosen geographic feature through the roadway network, and an output device, such as the display on a telephone handset, for presenting the planned route information and allow to simplify user input by having the user determine short encodings of locations from the printed map, see col. 3, lines 28-35, **Drury**) associated with said telephone number and retrieving a map for said destination location (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

As to claim 13,

Drury teaches wherein: said map request processor further comprising a database for associating said telephone number provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said Internet web-site with a geographic position of

said destination location and associating said geographic position of said destination location with a map (a positioning system for generating position data related to a geographic location of the system, and a wireless communication device, such as a cellular telephone transceiver, coupled to the switches and to the positioning system for passing the generated position data to a remote server in response to a signal from the switches, see col. 2, lines 44-49, **Drury**).

As to claim 14,

Drury teaches wherein: said map request processor further comprising a first database for associating said telephone number provided in a sub-field of said URL with a geographic position of said destination location and a second database for associating said geographic position of said destination of said destination location with a map (first stored database, which includes information related to roads in the road network within a first geographic area and a second stored database that includes information related to major roads in the road network within a second geographic area, see col. 2, lines 59-65 and col. 16, lines 54-60, **Drury**).

As to claim 16,

Drury teaches wherein: said map request processor further comprising a map request handler for handing said map request submitted different Internet communication protocols (once the telephone connection is set up, the in-vehicle system attempts to establish a data connection with the server system. Typical modems carry out a negotiation phase in which compatible modulation, compression, and error correcting protocols are selected, see col. 25, lines 37-41, **Drury**).

As to claim 18,

Drury teaches wherein: said map request processor further comprising an automatic Internet universal resource location (URL) linking processor for linking to several universal resource locations (URLs) (the driver maintains his profile through previous communication with the server system, for instance over an Internet "Web" based interface, see col. 34-36, **Drury**) for enabling a database search for determining a geographic position of said destination location associated with said telephone number provided in a sub-field of said URL identifying said Internet web-site (Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**) and for retrieving a map for said position of said destination geographic location (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

As to claim 19,

Drury teaches further comprising: a telephone for sending said map request through a telephonic Internet Protocol with a telephone number of said destination location provided in a sub-field of said URL to said map request processor (the map information is processed by a map processor that reformats the map information to form server map database, see col. 17, lines 60-62, Fig. 7, **Drury**).

As to claim 20,

Drury teaches wherein: said telephone is a wireless telephone for sending said telephone number of said destination location through a wireless telephonic Internet Protocol as said map request (a positioning system for generating position data related to a geographic location of the system, and a wireless communication device, such as a cellular telephone transceiver coupled to the switches and to the positioning system for passing the generated position data to a remote server in response to a signal from the switches, see col. 2, lines 44-49 et seq, **Drury**).

With respect to claim 21,

Drury discloses a network system (see col. 2, lines 57-59) comprising:

a map server for receiving a numeric data input coded (see col. 2, lines 6-7, **Drury**) for a destination location as a map request through an Internet Protocol with said numeric input data provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said map server (the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number [numeric data] of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**); and

said map server further includes a database-search enabling means for enabling a database search for determining a geographic position of said destination location (receiving the accepted annotation and providing a planned route to the chosen geographic feature through the roadway network, and an output device, such as the display on a telephone handset, for presenting the planned route information and allow

to simplify user input by having the user determine short encodings of locations from the printed map, see col. 3, lines 28-35, **Drury**) associated with said numeric input and a map associated with said geographic position of said destination location (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number [numeric data] of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

With respect to claim 22,

Drury discloses a network system (see col. 2, lines 57-59) comprising:

a geocentric server for receiving a numeric data input coded (see col. 2, lines 6-7, **Drury**) for a destination location as a map request through an Internet Protocol with said numeric input provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said geocentric server (the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number [numeric data] of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**); and

said geocentric server further includes a database-search enabling means for enabling a geocentric database search for determining a geographic position (receiving the accepted annotation and providing a planned route to the chosen geographic feature through the roadway network, and an output device, such as the display on a

telephone handset, for presenting the planned route information and allow to simplify user input by having the user determine short encodings of locations from the printed map, see col. 3, lines 28-35, **Drury**) of said destination location associated with said numeric input (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number [numeric data] and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

As to claim 23,

Drury teaches wherein: said geocentric server further includes a geocentric filter means for applying said geographic position of said destination location associated with said numeric input provided in a sub-field of said URL to establish a geocentric filter for filtering a subsequent database search (the information pod transmits the location of the vehicle to the server system and the server system then provides traffic information based on the vehicle's location. The server system provides audio advisory information for traffic incidents in the vehicle's general area by filtering advisory information available to it based on the vehicle's position, see col. 47, lines 13-17, **Drury**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 6-8, 10, 15, 17, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drury et al. ('Drury' hereinafter), US Patent 6,707,421 as applied to claims 1-5, 9, 11-14, 16, and 18-23 above in view of Yacoby et al. ('Yacoby' hereinafter), US Patent 6,516,311.

As to claim 6,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said telephone number of destination location as a map to said Internet web-site further comprising a step of said Internet web site receiving and said telephone number provided as a sub-field of said URL identifying said Internet web-site into a telephone number (the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "normalized telephone number".

Yacoby discloses the claimed normalized telephone number (upon receipt of the formatted (normalized) telephone number the parsing server would executes a PERL substitution command to deformat the telephone number to produce an unformatted telephone number, see col. 5, lines 64-67 and col. 15, lines 47-55, **Yacoby**).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references because the normalized telephone number of Yacoby's teachings would have allowed Drury's system to reduce likelihood of an error or failure and multiple telephone numbers being mapped to the same Web site, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Normalized telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves a fast, efficient and simple method to take an Internet user from a telephone number to a Web page and the Web page can be any page at a Web site (see col. 3, lines 67 to col. 4, lines 3).

As to claim 7,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said telephone number of a destination location as a map request with a telephone number to said Internet web-site further comprising a step of applying said telephone number for searching an address listed in a database for said telephone number (the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, **Drury**).

As to claim 8,

Drury teaches wherein: said step b) further comprising a step of retrieving a map of said destination location as identified by address listed (see col. 3, lines 28-35, **Drury**) for said telephone number (the server system receives the telephone number

and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 23-25, **Drury**).

As to claim 10,

Drury teaches wherein: said step a) of sending said numeric input data coded for a destination as a map request comprising a step of sending said map request to said network server with a partial telephone number of said destination location with said partial telephone number provided in a sub-field of an universal resource locator (URL) identifying said network server (establish a communication session with server system over cellular telephone link and sends the destination specification to the server system. The in-vehicle system sends information to the server system that allows the server system to determine the vehicle's starting location, see col. 7, lines 14-19, **Drury**).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "partial telephone number".

Yacoby discloses the claimed partial telephone number (the Internet user interacts with the web page server where the user's interaction includes at least part of a telephone number and executed a query of the directory database to yield a query result comprising a registrant web site page corresponding to the user interaction, see col. 3, lines 46-52, Yacoby).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references because the partial telephone number of Yacoby's teachings would have allowed Drury's system to establish a directory database server with a directory database comprised of registrant telephone numbers and associated therewith registrant web

pages, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Further, partial telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves traffic generated by a telephone number to web page server to build an audience for advertisements on the net (see col. 3, lines 30-31, **Yacoby**).

As to claim 15,

Drury teaches wherein: said map request processor further comprising a telephone number processor for said telephone number sent with said map request provided in said sub-field of said URL into a telephone number for enabling said database search for retrieving a map for said destination location associated with said telephone number (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "normalized telephone number".

Yacoby discloses the claimed normalized telephone number (upon receipt of the formatted (normalized) telephone number the parsing server would executes a PERL substitution command to deformat the telephone number to produce an unformatted telephone number, see col. 5, lines 64-67 and col. 15, lines 47-55, **Yacoby**).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references because the normalized telephone number of Yacoby's teachings would have allowed Drury's system to reduce likelihood of an error or failure and multiple telephone

numbers being mapped to the same Web site, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Further, normalized telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves a fast, efficient and simple method to take an Internet user from a telephone number to a Web page and the Web page can be any page at a Web site (see col. 3, lines 67 to col. 4, lines 3, **Yacoby**).

As to claim 17,

Drury teaches wherein: said map request handler further comprising a partial telephone number handler for handing said map request submitted with partial telephone number provided in a sub-field of said URL for destination location (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "partial telephone number".

Yacoby discloses the claimed partial telephone number (the Internet user interacts with the web page server where the user's interaction includes at least part of a telephone number and executed a query of the directory database to yield a query result comprising a registrant web site page corresponding to the user interaction, see col. 3, lines 46-52, **Yacoby**).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references because the partial telephone number of Yacoby's teachings would have allowed

Drury's system to establish a directory database server with a directory database comprised of registrant telephone numbers and associated therewith registrant web pages, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Further, partial telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves traffic generated by a telephone number to web page server to build an audience for advertisements on the net (see col. 3, lines 30-31, **Yacoby**).

As to claim 24,

Drury teaches wherein: said geocentric server is provided for receiving a numeric data input provided in a sub-field of said URL comprising at least a first part of a telephone number (an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number [numeric data] of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, **Drury**); and

said database-search enabling means is provided for enabling a geocentric database search for determining a geographic position of said destination location associated with said first part of said telephone number (provides a navigation functions outside the first geographic area to retrieve route information from the remote server for portions of a route outside the first geographic area and printed map describes a geographic area, including a representation of a roadway network in the geographic area, see col. 3, lines 15-22, **Drury**).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "part of telephone number".

Yacoby discloses the claimed partial telephone number (the Internet user interacts with the web page server where the user's interaction includes at least part of a telephone number and executed a query of the directory database to yield a query result comprising a registrant web site page corresponding to the user interaction, see col. 3, lines 46-52, **Yacoby**).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references because the part of telephone number of Yacoby's teachings would have allowed Drury's system to establish a directory database server with a directory database comprised of registrant telephone numbers and associated therewith registrant web pages, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Further, part of telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves traffic generated by a telephone number to web page server to build an audience for advertisements on the net (see col. 3, lines 30-31, Yacoby).

As to claim 25,

Drury teaches wherein: said geocentric server further includes a processor for said numeric data input provided in a sub-field of said URL into a numeric data input (provides a navigation functions outside the first geographic area to retrieve route information from the remote server for portions of a route outside the first geographic area and printed map describes a geographic area, including a representation of a roadway network in the geographic area, see col. 3, lines 15-22, **Drury**).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "normalized telephone number".

Yacoby discloses the claimed normalized telephone number (upon receipt of the formatted (normalized) telephone number the parsing server would executes a PERL substitution command to deformat the telephone number to produce an unformatted telephone number, see col. 5, lines 64-67 and col. 15, lines 47-55, **Yacoby**).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references because the normalized telephone number of Yacoby's teachings would have allowed Drury's system to reduce likelihood of an error or failure and multiple telephone numbers being mapped to the same Web site, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Normalized telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves a fast, efficient and simple method to take an Internet user from a telephone number to a Web page and the Web page can be any page at a Web site (see col. 3, lines 67 to col. 4, lines 3, Yacoby).

Remarks

6. **First,** In response to the Applicant's arguments regarding "to a method and system to get map through map request sent through Internet Protocols with sub-field providing the telephone number", the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, **Drury** teaches this limitation as, the invention is a navigation system. The system includes a printed map illustrating a geographic area, including a representation of a roadway network in the geographic area. The map includes annotations, such as coordinates or codes, identifying geographic features, such as points of interest or road segments, in the geographic area. The system also includes an input device, such as a

keypad on a telephone device, for accepting an annotation from the printed map identifying a chosen geographic feature, an onboard computer for receiving the accepted annotation and providing a planned route to the chosen geographic feature through the roadway network, and an output device, such as the display on a telephone handset, for presenting the planned route information. This system has an advantage of allowing simplified user input by having the user determine short encodings of locations from the printed map. Also, simplified output can also refer to the annotations on the printed map, thereby allowing use of a limited output device (see col. 3, lines 19-37 et seq).

Second, In response to the applicant's argument regarding 103(a) after changing the limitation map does not overcome the prior art of records as stated above. Second , **Drury** teaches the limitation "methods and system are related to map retrieval for a destination location" as, the server map database and the in-vehicle map database from the same map information consistency between the in-vehicle and the server data is guaranteed. Navigation application makes use of a yellow pages database that it uses to convert the telephone number of a desired destination to a street address in a "reverse" number lookup, see col. 18, lines 1-7, Drury.

Third, Drury teaches the limitation "the destination location is a fixed location associate with a telephone number or coded number" as, an operator specify a destination by specifying the telephone number of the destination. The sever system receives the telephone number and looks in up in a "reverse" telephone directory to determine the street address of the destination, see col. 24, lines 17-25, Drury.

Fourth, Combination of reference teaches applicants' invention. Since Drury teaches above limitations as described above the combination of references does discloses the claimed invention. The Examiner respectfully submits that Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "normalized telephone number". But Yacoby's systems overcome such kinds of deficiency by teaching, upon receipt of the formatted (normalized) telephone number the parsing server would executes a PERL substitution command to deformat the telephone number to produce an unformatted telephone number, see col. 5, lines 64-67 and col. 15, lines 47-55, Yacoby. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combine the teachings of the cited references. The teachings of Yacoby's normalized telephone number would have allowed Drury's system to reduce likelihood of an error or failure and multiple telephone numbers being mapped to the same Web site, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Further, normalized telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves a fast, efficient and simple method to take an Internet user from a telephone number to a Web page and the Web page can be any page at a Web site (see col. 3, lines 67 to col. 4, lines 3, Yacoby).

Drury does not explicitly indicate the claimed "partial telephone number". But Yacoby's systems overcome such kinds of deficiency by teaching , the Internet user interacts with the web page server where the user's interaction includes at least part of a telephone number and executed a query of the directory database to yield a query result comprising a registrant web site page corresponding to the user interaction, see col. 3, lines 46-52, Yacoby. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data

processing art, at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references. The teachings of Yacoby's partial telephone number would have allowed Drury's system to establish a directory database server with a directory database comprised of registrant telephone numbers and associated therewith registrant web pages, as suggested by Yacoby at col. 4, lines 3-5. Further, Partial telephone number as taught by Yacoby improves traffic generated by a telephone number to web page server to build an audience for advertisements on the net (see col. 3, lines 30-31, Yacoby).

Contact Information

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (571) 272-4105. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (7:30 am-6:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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MA
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